#### NEWEST TASK OF LIGHT.

ANOTHER GREAT INVESTION BY THE TELECTROSCOPE'S MAKER.

Merr Screpanik Contrives to Do In a Fow Minutes for the Jacquard Loom What It. Man Taken Bestguern Years to Accomplich-The Sultan's Power - China and Mer Maste -Wiltiney Scandal in Russia.

LONDON, June 4,-Another great invention, which is already perfected into one of the marwe is of the age, is announced from Vienna. The inventor is Herr Jan Szczepanik, whose new wonder, the telectroscope, I described briefly a few weeks ago. His newest discovery, or applieation of well-known scientific discoveries, is an invention which will revolutionize an important branch of the textile industry. By utilizing photography and electricity he is able to accomplish, in a quarter of an hour, the work of designers which heretofore has occupied months or years, according to the size of the design. A correspondent of the Chronicle sends an interesting description of the device, which is easily comprehensible by everybody. All who have woven must first be resolved into tiny squares. In the case of a large gobelin the designer has at present to fill up millions of such little squares before it is possible to punch the stencil plates which are indispensable in the Jacquard loom. and are consequently absolutely necessary for the production of figured textile goods. Herr Excepanik totally abolishes the designer, and

more than supplies his place by photography. The focussing screen is 119 metres square and the bellows draw out to a length of 20 metres, while the immense lens had to be made expressly by Zeiss of Jens. Next he employs ruled screen containing the necessary intersections. These screens or grids are on glass plates prepared by photography and are the largest photographic negatives ever made, measuring 1.10 metres square. Each such screen contains 1,000,000 squares corresponding with those which hitherto the designer, with infinite labor, has filled in in the course of as much as two or three years. Herr Szczepanik does away with this whole tedious process.

Having chosen the pattern, say a landscape which the web is to show, he attaches a picture of it to an upright board fastened to the camera stand. It may be remarked it is quite immaterial what the subject may be. Whether it be a human figure or face, a landscape or mere ornament, whether large or small, one takes neither more nor less time than the other, and causes no more

trouble.

The next thing is to insert a suitable ruled screen immediately in front of the sensitive plate-i. s., the silver bromide paper. Two minutes' exposure suffices to produce an image on the sensitized paper showing the points of intersection needed; developing and fixing occupy a quarter of an hour, and then the design is finished. The different colors the web is to have are represented by different signs or figures, squares, &c., which are produced by means of corresponding stops in the objective.

The second process is punching the Jacquard stencils. Hitherto this has been a slow operation, carried on with the belp of a machine, each square having to be cut out separately. Now Herr Szczepanik, by means of the carbon process, transfers the design on to a thin sheet of metal, thus obviating the necessity for making the Jacquard stenoil on silver bromide paper. The procedure is the same as in sinc etching the parts of the design exposed to the light are covered with gelatine, while in the non-exposed once the bare metal appears. The result is that good and had electric conductors are formed, and all those points on this metal plate which represent holes on the ruled screen conduct the electric current. This plate is then put into s machine specially constructed for the purpose of punching it. Automatically it passes under a row of contacts which are connected with electro-magnets that set in motion levers which punch the plate.

But the inventor goes a step further yet. With a similar contrivance attached not to the punching machine, but to the Jacquard loom, he sets in motion not only the punching levers, but also the threads in the loom itself; in short, he weaves direct from the original design-plate (as we may name this substitute for the Jacoil) by means of electricity.

The punching machine is really superfluous, inasmuch as the weaving can be done direct from the original design plate, and it is intro duced by the inventor only temporarily for economic reasons. He wishes to avoid the sudden doing away with looms of the present style, Eventually he expects electric looms will sup-plant the present machine. In a few days Esczepanik's first electric loom will arrive in Vienna from Germany, where it has been made. It will be publicly exhibited for the first time at the Paris Exhibition, where at will weave silk handkerchiefs. In three minutes the purchaser of such a handker enief will be photographed by an apparatus in the loom itself, the design plate will be pre pared by the same machine, and then it will make a silk handkerchief with the purchaser's likeness woven into it, so that in not more than half an bour from the time when the portrait was taken the buyer will be able to take away with him as a memento of the exhibition a hand kerchief with his inwoven portrait, and all for a

At the Jubilee Exhibition now open in Vienna for the present only two gobelins woven by Excepanik's new loom will be shown. One of them contains Mark Twain's portrait. For some time the great humorist has been giving the well-known Polish painter, Henryk Rauchinger, almost daily sittings for a portrait for the gobelin. It will be the best of Mark Twain ever painted. The second gobelin will contain the portrait of the Emperor Francis Joseph in his magnificent robes of state and surrounded by allegorical figures, and this portrait will also be from Rauchinger's brush. Herr Szczepanik showed small landscapes woven in silk. They are of wonderful beauty and of course more ex act than anything manufactured from hand made Jacquard cards. They have been made on his present small loom

The Unspeakable Turk has not been heard of better government in the world has broken out He has just reached the end of a chapter in his record of successful resistance to the progressive powers of Europe. Sir Philip Currie, the British Ambassador at Constantinople, has been transferred, after four years of continuous diplomatic fallure. He goes to Rome, which has come to be looked upon at the Porte as a sort of shelf for Ambassadors who have failed at Constantinople He will find his former Russian and German colleagues there. The well-informed Constantinople correspondent of the Speaker, who has known both the official and the racial-religious side of the struggle since the Armenian massa cres began, has described the position as it exists

"Sir Philip himself described his career here the other day at a meeting of the British Chamber of Commerce as a disappointment and a failure, and added that he was going away andder and he hoped a wiser man. Men of his age and experience do not generally make much progress in wisdom or readily adapt themselves

to new circumstances. Lie true that his mission here has been distappointment and a fallure. England has lost rather than gained in influence with the Sultan who has discovered that he can treat her remonstrances and threats with contempt. The Armenian massaures were not checked, and no has been punished for them. The war with Greece was not prevented. The Cretan question is unsettled, and the question of reform has been forgotten. But it would be

unfair to blame Sir Philip Currie for any part of this failure. He probably underrated the ability of the Sultan and overrated the force of Moslem discontent at the outest, but this was not the cause of the failure. England failed to control the Sultan, and lost her prestige in this part of the world through the failure of Lord Salisbury to appreciate the importance of the crisis in October, 1895, immediately after the first Constantinople massacre, and I have every reason to believe that this was through no fallure on the part of Sir Philip Currie to repre sent the true state of the case to his chief. It is no secret now that if the British fleet had been sent to Constantinople at that time no resistance would have been offered at the Dardanelles, and the other powers would have accepted the situation. There would have been no more massacres, and the Sultan would have been forced to re-establish a responsible government.

"Sir Philip Currie has faithfully represented here the policy of the British Government and the feeling of the English people, and I have not the slightest doubt that the Sultan has a far higher respect for him than he would have had if he had played the part of a hypocrite or alowed himself to be made a tool of. He has not followed his advice. Neither has he followed the advice of any other ambassador. He plays his own game in his own way. There is no doubt whatever that he still believes that when Russia moves upon Constantinople he will find an ally in England, that she will be forced by her own interests to come to his aid. He knows that he has no real friend in Europe, and he probably has a greater contempt for the Emperor of Germany than for any other sovereign, as he has sold himself at a cheaper price. He knows that Russia is his chief enemy. and he makes more concessions to Russia than to any other power. The idea that Sir Philip Currie could have influenced him by soft words to modify his policy could only be entertained by one who knew nothing of the character of the Sultan."

The correspondent looking to the future sees a storm centre in Servia which is likely to cause trouble, but if Austria and Russia have really agreed to keep the peace it will not extend beyond Servia, Ex-King Milan has practically deposed his son, and it is said that he secured in Vienna last October a medical opinion that his son was incompetent to rule. He apparently desires another war with Bulgaria, and if Russia does not restrain the Bulgarians he will have it. It is more likely that the Servians themselves will find some means of disposing of Milan once more, especially as it is only in this way that they can regain the sympathy of Russia.

The Times to-day prints what it believes to be the accurate text of the Russo-Chinese agreement with regard to Port Arthur and Talienmaterially to our previous information, there are a few points worthy of notice. It is couched throughout in very general terms. Article II., for instance, declares that the limits of the territory leased, as well as the extent of territory north of Talienwan necessary for the defence of that now leased, "and what shall be allowed to be leased," are left for definition in subsequent treaty to be arranged at St. Petersburg. At the same time will be arranged the extent of a neutral sone to the north of the leased territory. Jurisdiction over this zone is to be vested in China, but China may not quarter troops in it except with the previous onsent of Russia. Russia is to be allowed to build barracks, erect forts and provide defences at such places as she desires. Chinese military forces are to be withdrawn without exception from the territory. The lease, according to the agreement, "shall not prejudice China's sover-eignty over this territory;" "a proviso," says the Times, "the value of which, we may hope, is duly appreciated at Pekin." The Times adds: "Lest, however, it should be too highly appreciated by the simple-minded inhabitants of Manchuria, the high Russian official in suprem equirol of the region is to be called by some other name than those which convey to the Chinese mind the idea of a governor or a viceroy appointed by the Chinese Emperor.' Whatever may be the opinion in Pekin upon

this or that point of the agreement, it is abundantly clear that the Emperor recognizes the niserable condition of his unwieldy empire. He has just issued a decree which is simply a mournful wall of helplessness and distress such as few monarchs have been forced to address to their He starts by saying that since the war with Japan he has received memorials from officials of all grades recommending what should be done to strengthen the empire and maintain its integrity. But the Emperor laments that these eager advisers are always found wanting when any question of vital importance with foreign countries arises. And such, he goes on, is their condition now, just when the country is surrounded on all hands by powerful and crafty neighbors who seek advantages and combine to overpower China, because they see that the defences of the country are neglected and decayed, and that the fleet is small and insignificant. The main question, therefore, is reform and reorganization of the national defences. The trouble is that the present resources of the country are insufficient for the purpose, and the deficiency in the exchequer seems to be very great. Lately, says the Emperor, he sent out a decree ordering the provincial authorities to prevent peculation in the collection of likin, and to disband useless territo rial regiments which only suck the life-blood of the provincial exchequers. The replies to this decree did not attempt to deal with either of these two vital points; nothing was done toward discovering the exact number of dummy names on the rolls, and things now are just as bad as

When the present dyasaty began to reign the armies were enlisted from the whole popula-tion. No one then, says the Emperor, had ever heard of likin or miscellaneous duties, but there was no want of money, and the troops were never wanting in their duty. At present there are many new taxes, such as likin and the opium duties, yielding large sums, yet the or dinary expenses are not paid. This is due to extravagance. Reference is made to the revenue in 1853 and 1858, and the expenditure in those years, and a recent memorial is quoted from one of the Presidents of the boards at Pekin, in which it is proposed that a careful statement of the expenditure now should be prepared so that superfluous expense may be dealt with systematically. In particular it is said that the practice of putting dummy names on the regimental rolls, the corruption in the likin and salt departments, and the sinecures for favored officials should all be dealt with, and the expenditure kept within the amount do creed in all departments. The Emperor approves of these recommendations, and calls on all the high authorities in Pekin and the provinces "to aid one another to serve us loyally in our time of distress, and not to attempt to shift off upon one another important duties just because it happens that different provin cial boundary lines separate one from the other. Further, those personages are adjured to re-member the favors hitherto bestowed on them. and loyally and diligently to attain the ends the Emperor is now striving for. Again, brave and apable officers are to be sought out every where, and their names brought to the Emper or's notice that they may receive suitable con mands. "Thus may we hope to obtain officers

who, with their men, may be a human bulwark to the country against aggressive foes." It is a pitiful appeal, but hardly likely to wring the withers of a corrupt bureaucracy.

Russia, like her ally, France, has been having a trial with closed doors. Here, too, the chief culprit was a military man, and military secrets were bought and sold. But there is one great difference-in Russia they seem to have got hold

of the right man. It is a strange story, the bare outlines of which might be well filled out by some skilled writer

of fiction. The dramatis persona belonged chiefly to the army, and moved in the highest society. The chief figure in the trial was a re a beautiful girl of 19 years, play the part of a decoy bird in his disreputable affairs. In his day the General was well known and highly popular in the strictest circles of the Russo Greek Church. He was the founder and Prest dent of the Palestine Society, which was occupied in arranging Russian pilgrimages to the Holy Land, and with supporting Russian institutions there. Great sums of money passed through the hands of this highly honored man, and, from his position, he was brought into close relations with the "holy clique" in the Russian Government. To this clique be longed also the Imperial Comptroller Terty Ivanovitch Fillipov. Porunov, however, quarrelled with the latter, as they were both seeking the presidency of the Palestine Society, which

Porunov obtained. In time Gen. Porunov felt the need of money and he conceived the idea of opening up a little trade in decorations. In order to make this traffic in orders successful on a wholesale system he allied himself with the lately deceased Metropolitan, Michael of Servia, and this alliance re sulted in a flourishing traffic in Servian decora tions. It makes one cast a sceptic glance upon the decorations that glitter on the continental breast when one learns ithat through Porunov's favor one could obtain the very beautiful Servian order of Takovo for the modest sum of \$535, while for another \$65 one might wear the Sacred Sava. For a time Porunov flourished as a decorate But at last it came to the knowledge of the Hus sian authorities, and the General retired from the Russian Army after receiving an unmistaka ble hint that such was his wisest course. But the General did not retire from society, and there was still the same pressing need of money to enable him to keep pace with his acquaincould be raised by selling to the Austrian mili tary attaché the Russian plan of mobilization

and also the plans of various fortresses and other useful documents of a like nature. To this end he needed assistance, and he resolved to make use of his daughter. The girl played her part so well that she ensnared three finbirds for the dark purposes of her father. These were the son of Lochwitzki, a counsellor of the Russian Ministry of War-a young man with a bright career before him in view of his father's important position-and Turtschannings, the Adjutant of the fortress of Sts. Peter and Paul in St. Petersburg-a distinguished officer who had been through the Russo-Turkish war and had returned covered with decorations. From his official position at the fortress, in the cathedral of which the Russian emperors are buried, this officer was well known to all the imperial family, and had been decorated by several foreign potentates. As can easily be imagined, the participation of this officer in the act of high treason particularly affected the Usar. The trio was completed by the general staff officer, Abdurrahman, or Abdurrahmanov. ccording to his Russian name—a Mohammedan and Turk by birth, who had been taken prisoner at the battle of Gornyi Dubujak in the last Russo-Turkish war, and had remained in Rus sia and entered the imperial service. Abdurrah man had married a wealthy wife and lived in great style. But drink was his weakness, and it is supposed that it was during some drinking bout that he allowed himself to be led away by Porunov and his beautiful daughter. But at last the daughter's charms fell short of their aim. She attempted to attract the clerks of the staff office. One of these proved obdurate, for ocepting her bribe of \$100, he handed it over to his chief, and the conspiracy became known The culprits were apprehended, and the Austrian military attache, Field Marshal Lieutenani E. Klepsch, was recalled. Those who were implicated had received but a very small part of their iniquitous gains, for the greater part of the bribe money was on its way to them at the very moment when the information laid against them was proved to be justly founded. Several

in fetters, twelve years, and Lochwitzki the Herr Mahler, the director at the Vienna opera, determined to suppress that peculiarly continental institution known as the claque. The assumed intolerable proportions, and the direcor took stringent measures to abolish them. The performers gave the most solemn seaus ances that, so far as they were concerned, the claque was dead. But the director continued suspicious; he smelt conspiracy in every sign of emotion on the part of the public. Not only did he display his new rules and regulations promi nently all over the Opera House, but he also posted detectives in the galleries to arrest any of the "disturbers." Emotional people, who the rules and regulations forbade, were compelled to give their names and addresses, and were even detained in custody for some time. How the London manager, who cannot even pre vall upon the London lady to remove her matinde

of the accused persons were condemned to the

loss of all their civil rights and to deportation

to Siberia, after varying terms of hard labor

Porunov received the longest term of hard labo

hat, must envy the powers of this stern director. The Viennese did not like it, and were just beginning to hope for a relaxation of these stringent measures whe-, to their disgust, the same regulations were introduced into the Imperial Theatre. At the performance a day or two ago of the "Madchentraum" two students gave expression to their dissatisfaction with the piece by hissing. A detective stationed in the gallery at once called the unlucky dissentients out from their seats and conducted them to the Inspector's room, where they were compelled to give their names and addresses. And it is understood that some official action is to be

The poor public of Vienna is protesting against the tyranny of its pleasure masters, and the Neue Freie Press raises its voice in ironic contempt at this "effort to introduce the peace of a cometery into our theatres."

Every one felt how fitting it was that the remains of William Ewart Gladstone should lie for their last long rest in Westminster Abbey, the Valhalia of British heroes. But few have realized how nearly impossible it was. Dr. Farrar, the Dean of Canterbury, writes to the press reminding Englishmen that "this is the last, or simost the last, national monument for which there is room in the great temple of silence and reconcillation." Dean Farrar suggests that the time has come to build in connection with the Abbey a memorial chapel for the great ones of the future.

"For many centuries" has says "the state of the great ones of the future.

the future.

"For many centuries," he says, "the stream of English history has flowed through the precincts of our femous Abbey Church, and many instances might be adduced of the deep and stimulating impression which has been created in the minds of illustrious men by the great memories which it enshrines. That Westminster Abbey should henceforth be severed from its immediate connection with the story of our Empire would be nothing short of a national minfortune."

STOLE A RORSE FOR A DOLLAR. Two Men Hired Young Murphy to Drive Off a

Wagon That Didn't Belong to Them. While Solomon Murphy, 12 years old, of 66 Columbia street, Brooklyn, was standing at West and Canal streets, on Friday, two men walked up to him and one of them pointed to a delivery wagon and horse belonging to S. G. Meyer, a produce dealer of 340 Stockton street. Brooklyn, which were standing on the street

unatiseded.

"Bub," said the stranger, "me driver's got drunk as I want you to drive me wagon to Brooklyn. I'll meet you at Sands and Washington streets, and I'll rive you a dollar for your trouble. Is it a go!"

It was a go, and Solomon, jumping into the wagon, drove to the meeting place. Just as he was turning over the rig to the two men. Detective Aikman, who had been following Solomon, pounced on the trio. The two men escaped, but Solomon was arrested.

In the Centre Street Court yesterday, Magistrate Brann held Solomon for further examination.

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Stamped Doylies, Center Pieces,

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165 Dozen Cut Edge Linen

Doylies, 15° to 65° Per Dozen.

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Golf Capes of Reversible Cloths

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### 1,200 Cut Edge Linen Center Pieces, 12°C. to 25°C. Each.

LINEN HANDKERCHIEF SALE.

Ladies' Embroidered, each,

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Military Capes, \$14.50 and \$25.00

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SILKS.

7,000 Yards, Lyons Printed FOULARDS, in Navy and White, and Black and White,

70° Per Yard.

27 Inches wide. Regular \$1.00 quality.

### Eighteenth Street, Mineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

CHESTER'S QUEER BANKER. The Briate of the Late John T. Johnson Sued

for \$80,000 by His Old Landlady.

GOSHEN, N. Y., June 11.-A case of peculiar interest is on the calendar for trial in the Supreme Court before Justice Dickey at this place. It is the suit of Crissey against the administrators of the estate of John T. Johnson, and is brought to recover \$30,000.

Johnson was President of the Chester National Bank when he died, in 1897, and had been cashier and President since 1855. He left an

Johnson was President of the Chester National Bank when he died, in 1897, and had been cashier and President sipee 1855. He left an estate, principally in money and personal property, valued at \$150,000. He was a bachelor. In 1855, when he became cashier of the bank, he made an agreement with Mrs. Charles M. Crissey of Chester to board him for \$5 a week. This agreement was in force up to the time of Johnson's death, forty-two years. At the suggestion of Johnson, Mrs. Crissey left with him every week during that time \$3 of the \$5, he assuring her that in his position he could invest it for her to her great advantage. The investments were not touched by Mrs. Crissey, and they and their earnings amounted to \$50,000 when Johnson died, as Mrs. Crissey alleges. When Johnson died, she was surprised to find that her trust funds were invested in Johnson's name, and no record could be found showing how they were to be known from his individual estate. Johnson died without having made a will. Aside from the \$2 a week paid her by Johnson, Mrs. Crissey never had a dollar from Johnson during the forty-two years she gave him a home. She made a demand on the administrators of the estate for the allowance of her clain, but it was refused. Hence the suit. John T. Johnson was an extremely secentric man. His entire life was devoted to the accumulation of money. He occupied one small room in a building he owned, in which the bank was located, for forty two years. He was a woman hater, and no woman except Mrs. Crissey was ever permitted to cross the threshold of his door. For years the directors of the Chaster Bank protested against the institution's being kept in dark, dingy, crowded quarters in President Johnson, and he opposed it successfully until two or three years are, when the board voted to have a new bank building, and endeavored to have a new bank building, and endeavored to have a new bank building. From the day the site was purchased that hirfty President Johnson, and he opposed it successfully until two or three years a

citizens paid for the insertion of their pio-tures and biographies in these books, and were content with the \$10 or \$15 class. Johnson ordered a fine steel plate of himself to be made, which, with the biography, cost him \$500. He was particular to impress it on the writer of the biography to dwell on his public spirit and enterprise and liberal tendencies.



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Each article we can appropriately engrave, and our engravers are unsurpassed in skill.

If special designs are desired, we are manufacturers and can produce them in short order. Our stock also includes all sorts of class rings and emblems.

Here are a few examples that will interest





Solid Gold, fig-ures of the year set with Genuine Dia-monds, \$7.50, or with fine Fearls and Tu-quoise. \$8.75; Flain without stones, \$1.75. Solid Gold, enam-eiled figures of the year, eight Genuine Diamonds, \$7.50, or with Pearls and Tur-quoise, \$8.75. Class Pin. Medal, Ring and Emblem catalogue fre

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Extraordinary Reductions in all depts. this week. Many Goods far below Wholesale Cost.

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21-inch Fancy Taffota in checks and stripes, fine quality for waists and entire dresses; would be good value at 89c, per yard. 1,500 yards Faney Taffeta, Kiki and striped Jananese Wash Silka, as orted styles and colors, to go at, per } 19c.

White Japanese Silks, plain and brocaded, for graduating dresses.





Summer Corsets made Ladies' Muslin Night of strong netting, long Gowns. empire style, waist, all sizes, 18 to trimmed with linen 30 inches,

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Ladies' Silk Puffs and Pique, in all colors, 25c, each. Ladies' Lawn Bow Ties, with pleated ends, 25c, and 25c. each.
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Ladies' high grade Cotton Hose, Hermsdorf Black, also in Tan, double soles (3 for 50c.), at.......

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On request, we will mail you a ring size card and catalogue that will enable you to ascertain the size, style, width, price and number of karats fine, whether 18 or 14, that you want. Then you can remit and we will forward the ring.

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Ladies' Blouse Suits in fine broad-cloths, elegantly trimmed, jackets lined throughout with heavy taffets slik; were \$23.98. Ladles' Silk Waists, in plain and fancy taffetas and heavy satins; all the 3.98 up

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RARE OLD DISHES.

Fried Grasshoppers and Scorpious Among this Delicacies of the Arabs Long Are.

An erudite Egyptian writes in the Revus des Revues of the diet of the ancient Araba. Dog meat, it appears, was one of their favorite dishes, and young dogs were as precious in old times among the Arabs as spring chickens are among the people of to-day. They were also fond of cat meat. The flesh of a black cat had the virture of curing them of the effects of a hoodoo and the evil eye, Fried grasshoppers and scorpions also formed a very choice dish. The naturalist, Al-Djahey, who lived in the tenth century, speaks of his visit to the Arebian tribes of Hassorah and of his surprise on discovering that they did not eat grasshoppers,
"Nevertheless," says he, "there is nothing
more delicious." He also says that when he went to see his friend, the post Roobah, he found him seated on the ground enjoying a repast of roast rat. Afterward he had fried

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